

Wyoming Tippet  
NEAR Piscataway, Maryland  
PR. GEORGES COUNTY

HABS No. Md.-53

HABS  
MD.

17-Tip.v

*Reduced Copies of Measured Drawings*

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA  
District of Washington, D.C.

Historic American Buildings Survey  
Delos H. Smith, District Officer  
1707 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

WYOMING  
(Marbury House)  
11530 Thrift Road  
Clinton  
Prince George's County  
Maryland

HABS NO. MD-53

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Addendum To:  
WYOMING  
(Marbury House)  
330 Thrift Street  
Piscataway Vic.  
Prince George's County  
Maryland

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

WYOMING  
(Marbury House)

HABS NO. MD-53

Addendum To: WYOMING  
(Marbury House)  
330 Thrift Street  
Piscataway Vicinity

Location: 11530 Thrift Road (approx. 125 yards southeast of the intersection with Tippet Road), Clinton, Prince Georges County, Maryland

Present Owner: Mr. & Mrs. Gerard Dunphy, #2 E Street, SE, Washington, D.C.

Present Use: Country home (with tenant on site)

Significance: Wyoming is architecturally significant as a well preserved example of a substantial, early settlement period dwelling in the southern Tidewater tradition, the distinguishing feature of which is its one-and-a-half story, gambrel roof configuration. This once common early type is rarely found extant in Prince George's County today. The house reflects the telescoping evolution of form and function in architectural development that came with changes in styles and technology. Evidence suggests that it began as a smaller, three bay structure with basement kitchen, expanded in the last quarter of the 18th century with two more bays, a separate kitchen building constructed ca. 1800, Federal period interior trim and a ca. 1850 wing connecting the main building with the kitchen building. It is significant historically as the home of the Marbury family, politically prominent, and with large landholdings in the Piscataway hundred, through the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: Evidence suggests that the original, three bay section of the house was constructed ca. 1750 (although some sources date it as early as 1729). The house was expanded during the late 18th century to a full five bays and Federal period interior detailing added. A separate kitchen building was built

ca. 1800 to replace the original kitchen in the basement of the main house. A ca. 1850's addition was made connecting the kitchen building with the main house (This information was determined through an investigation conducted by Mark R. Edwards, Historic Sites Survey Coordinator, Maryland Historical Trust, February 1978).

2. Original and subsequent owners: The following information, without reference, was provided by Effie G. Bowie's extensive genealogical research appearing in her book Across the Years in Prince George's County (pages as indicated).

- 1693 Francis Marbury received original land grant on Piscataway Creek (p. 549).
- 1698 Francis Marbury obtains a second tract in Piscataway area (p. 549).
- 1734 Upon the death of Francis Marbury in 1734 his landholdings were divided amongst his sons, Eusebius, Leonard, Luke and William, with Luke Marbury inheriting his father's plantation on Piscataway Creek (p. 549). Luke has been the assumed builder of Wyoming.
- 1758 Luke Marbury died in October of 1758 leaving his property to his only son, Luke Marbury II (p. 550), also known as Colonel Luke Marbury
- 1809 Luke Marbury II died in 1809 (p. 551). His eldest son, William Marbury inherited Wyoming
- 1823 William Marbury died in 1823. William Luke Marbury inherits Wyoming following the death of his father (p. 551).
- 1836 William Luke Marbury died leaving his property to his wife, Susan Fendall Marbury (p. 553).
- 1860 Deed CSM 3:419, 1 March 1860  
Susan F. Marbury  
To  
Fendall Marbury  
"In consideration of \$1 and the natural affection I have for my son... I hereby grant... all that portion of the farm known as Wyoming on which I now reside, lying on the east and south side of Piscataway Branch, supposed to contain two hundred and twenty

acres...."

- 1896 Fendall Marbury died, bequeathing his property to his second wife, Sarah Clagett Berry
- 1897 Deed JB 2:22, 29 December 1897  
Joseph S. Wilson, trustee  
To  
Sarah C. Marbury  
"Whereas by a decree of the Circuit Court for Prince Georges County in Equity date 13 August 1897... in a case... between Louis F. Detrick, complainant, and Susan C. Marbury et al, defendant... Joseph S. Wilson was appointed to sell the real estate... unto the said Susan C. Marbury at and for the sum of \$6,000... called and known as "Wyoming" containing five hundred acres... being a part of the real estate of which the late Fendall Marbury died... possessed"
- 1899 Deed JB 3:724, 2 January 1899  
Sarah C. Marbury, widow of Prince George's County, Maryland  
To  
William L. Marbury, of Baltimore City  
"All that part of the tract of land in Prince George's County, Maryland called "Wyoming" which is located north of Piscataway Branch, containing two hundred and fifty acres..."  
Subject to a \$2,000 mortgage to Laura A. Perkins (JB 2:19)
- 1950 Will, Administration #9898, ? 1950  
"I William L. Marbury of Baltimore City... all my estate, real and personal to my wife Silvine S. Marbury, provided she survives me... if not... to my son, Fendall Marbury absolutely, all my lands in Prince George's County... together with the buildings and improvements
- 1978 Deed 4900:363, ? March 1978  
William L. Marbury, Jr., personal representative of the estate of Fendall Marbury  
To  
Gerard T. Dunphy  
containing fifty acres

3. Original plans and construction: Evidence suggests that the original house consisted of the west side three

bays only. There is a seam in the brickwork which is visible along the rear wall of the basement between the second and third bays. There is also a full basement under the south three bays only (and only a small crawl space under the north two). The full, five bay wide one-and-a-half story house was probably completed during the last quarter of the 18th century, with Federal architectural detailing added to the interior as well.

4. Alterations and additions: A detached one-and-a-half story kitchen building was constructed ca. 1800 to replace the kitchen in the basement of the main house. A two story addition was made ca. 1850 joining the kitchen with the main house. In the attic of this section is seen the exterior siding of the main house as evidence that this was in fact a later addition. During the early 20th century the southeast parlor was divided and converted into a bathroom (at the south side accessed from the northeast parlor) and a kitchen (to the west side). The current owners have since converted the kitchen into a library and installed a kitchen in the southwest room.

#### B. Historical Context:

The original three bay structure, with small half-story chamber area and basement kitchen reflects the dwelling of a period of early settlement when both financial resources and building technology were limited, and when a concern for merely basic function dictated a more minimalist structure. A dwelling of this limited space would have required a combining of functions, creating a great room where family interaction would be combined with say dining and sleeping areas. A look at the Federal Direct Tax for the Piscataway Hundred in 1798 (unfortunately missing after the J's) reveals that the average dwelling was of wood frame construction, only about 420 square feet (say 24' x16') and had a separate kitchen building. Thus, if Wyoming began as a three bay structure, it would not have been unusual for this area during this period.

Later, ca. 1800, the house was expanded, reflecting the increased wealth and social prominence of the family as well as the specialization of room function of the period. Rooms were added to separate family interaction with socialization as seen in two separate parlors. The southeast room may have been the farm office- a separate room for business. Additional sleeping chambers were

also added upstairs. A kitchen was built in a separate building removing the functional needs of the family (and the heat) from the formal living. The kitchen building also included servant's quarters above, away from the family. Finally during the mid-19th century, when it became desirable to house functional and formal aspects of living within a single structure, a storage wing was added, connecting the kitchen with the main house.

This house type, distinguished by its one-and-a-half story, dormered gambrel roof configuration, was built in the Tidewater regions of Southern Maryland during the 18th century. Migration from these areas evidently lead to its appearance in Prince George's County during the period of early settlement. This early house form was generally supplanted later with a larger, more elegant Georgian style brick dwelling near the turn of the 19th century (as was common in Prince George's County). Thus, the survival of this house type today is of significance. Instead of replacing Wyoming, it was enlarged and remodelled somewhat, giving it Federal style interior detailing. It was probably added when the house was enlarged ca. 1800, giving the house more distinction, an architectural expression of social standing.

The Marbury family has owned considerable landholdings in the Piscataway Creek area for over 250 years, beginning in 1693 with English immigrant, Francis Marbury's first land grant, "Carroll's Kindness". A second grant in 1698, "Marbury's Chance," added to his landholdings. Over the years, the original tracts have been broken up, conveying smaller farms to various members of the Marbury family. However, the original homestead described in family records from the 18th century is the "Wyoming" plantation. Francis Marbury, receiving his first land grant even before Prince George's became a county, was appointed constable of his region, the "Piscataway Hundred" when it became a county in 1696. He also served as a Justice of the County Court, serving both in the original county seat at Mount Calvert or Charles Town and in Upper Marlboro. He had seven children by his first wife, Mary and four by his second wife, Francis. He died in 1743, at which point his land was divided between his sons, Eusebius, Leonard, Luke and William, and his daughter, Eliza (Bowie, p. 549).

After his death, a portion of his estate along the Piscataway Branch was inherited by his second son (of his first wife), Luke Marbury. Luke is attributed with

having built the original Wyoming house as it stands. Luke was a commissioner of the County Court and a Justice of the Peace. In addition to operating a tobacco plantation here, he served as an Inspector of Tobacco at Piscatway, one of the seven tobacco inspection station in the county. He married Elizabeth Beanes, daughter of William Beanes of Upper Marlboro, about 1740. He died in October of 1758 (Bowie, p. 550).

Luke Marbury II, the only child of Luke and Elizabeth Marbury, inherited Wyoming at that time. Like his father and grandfather before him, Luke II was a Justice of the Peace, and a County Commissioner, as well as a tobacco planter. A strong advocate of American independence, he was one of the four men elected to represent Prince George's County at the first Constitutional Convention held in Annapolis in 1776. He served in the local militia, fighting in the Battle of Germantown where he was captured and imprisoned. Henceforth he was referred to as Colonel Luke Marbury. He also served as a member of the State Legislature until his death in 1809. He married his first cousin, Elizabeth Beanes in 1770. They had one son and four daughters (Bowie, p. 550-551).

Colonel Marbury eldest and only son, William Marbury then acquired Wyoming. William was admitted to the bar and received a license to practice law in 1795 (Van Horn, p. 221). He too served in the State Legislature from 1798-1800. He served in the War of 1812, achieving the rank of Captain. He married Jane Contee Magruder in 1801. She died young, however, in 1811 and he followed just a few years later. Upon his death Wyoming became the property of his eldest of two sons, William Luke Marbury (Bowie, p. 551).

William Luke Marbury was a Prince George's County Commissioner. He too operated a tobacco plantation, being appointed to serve as a Commissioner to oversee tobacco shipments on the Piscataway Creek (Van Horn, p. 291). He married Susan Fitzhugh Fendall (of a neighboring plantation) about 1823. He died young, however, in 1836 of tuberculosis at the age of 34. They had three daughters and one son. Susan lived here until 1871. Both are burried in the cemetery on the property (Bowie, p. 553).

Although Susan Fendall Marbury lived at Wyoming until her death in 1871, she conveyed the property to her only son, Fendall Marbury in 1860 (deed CSM 3:419). Fendall attended St. John's College and later graduated from



Princeton. He studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to practice in 1851. In addition to being a lawyer and his involvement in local politics, he operated a tobacco farm on his extensive landholdings (he acquired additional tracts besides Wyoming). He lived here at Wyoming with his first wife Catherine Taylor Marshall (niece of Chief Justice John Marshall), by whom three sons were born. Catherine died in 1866 and in 1869 he remarried to Sarah Clagett Berry, daughter of William J. Berry, a wealthy plantation owner, also of Prince Georges County. He left Wyoming at that time to live at Mattaponi (formerly a Bowie and later a Berry family home which Sarah inherited from her father) where he lived out the rest of his life (Bowie, p. 553). An equity battle following Fendall's death in 1896, due in particular to a mortgage held by Louis Detrick, complainant in the case. This case also reveals the extensive landholdings of Fendall Marbury. He was in possession a number of other farms in the county besides Wyoming and Mattaponi. Sarah, however, was able to buy back the Wyoming farm then sold by a court appointed trustee (Equity #2390, JWB 34/87).

She, in turn, conveyed Wyoming to her step-son, William L. Marbury (eldest son of Fendall and Catherine), subject to the new mortgage (Deed JB 3:724). The deed states William L. Marbury of Baltimore City, and Baltimore is where he was living at the time of his death. It is probable that Wyoming was tenanted. Swepson Earle briefly discusses Wyoming in his book The Chesapeake County, referring to it as the country home of William L. Marbury of Baltimore. In fact, it may have been tenanted since ca. 1869 when Fendall married Sarah and removed to Mattaponi. He married Silvine Slingluff of Baltimore in 1893 and together they had six children (Bowie, p. 553). William left the Wyoming farm to his son Fendall Marbury upon his death in 1950 (Administration #9898). Fendall, also maintaining a primary residence in Baltimore, died in 1973. His brother, William L. Marbury, Jr. conveyed Wyoming to Gerard T. Dunphy in 1978, ending over 250 years of Marbury ownership. Wyoming, at that time was in need of repair. Mr. and Mrs. Dunphy, who maintain a primary residence in Washington, D.C. have made repairs to Wyoming, stabilizing it without compromising its architectural integrity.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Wyoming is a good example of an intact 18th century rural residence of the early settlement period of Prince George's County. It was built in the Southern Tidewater tradition, once more commonly found in Prince George's, but rarely found today. Tidewater influence is evidenced by Wyoming's one-and-a-half story gambrel roof form and its pent chimneys. The dwelling displays an evolution over time, reflective of increasing wealth and changes in views toward function and architectural design. The structure telescopes outward, separating formal from functional living spaces.

2. Condition of fabric: Overall the structure is in good, near original condition. The kitchen and storage sections have experienced some deterioration. However, this is due to lack of general use (storage only) and few changes in the character and integrity have been made.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Wyoming is a one-and-a-half story, five bay by two structure with a dormered gambrel roof and telescoping additions. The middle section is a two stories high and two bays wide. To the other side of it is a one-and-a-half story, one bay by one bay kitchen section.

2. Foundations: Wyoming rests on a brick foundation. It had been covered with stucco at one time, as it appears in a 1936 HABS photograph.

3. Walls: The walls are covered with wide, weatherboard siding which varies slightly with each section. In the main block the siding is 7" wide and held with rosehead nails. The original, wider wood siding can be seen from the attic of the storage section. The siding of the middle section is somewhat irregular (particularly on the front facade), with knots missing, etc. The siding of the kitchen section has a bead along the bottom edge. All sections have only a slight corner board.

4. Structural system, framing: Wyoming is of heavy post and beam construction with roof rafters joined and pegged and numbered with roman numerals. The kitchen wing is

also post and beam, with cross-bracing and has brick nogging.

5. Porches, stoops: The front porch runs the length of the main block. The principal roof overhangs to form the roof of the porch, supported by six plain squared posts, resting on brick piers, with a brick porch floor at ground level. The front entry is three steps up. There is a double railing, scalloped underneath, and square newel posts with square caps. The stoop was replaced fairly recently. The 1936 HABS photo shows a deteriorating stoop, without railing. The brick floor, likewise, does not appear in the 1936 photo. The rear porch is the same but is enclosed with screening from top to bottom. This porch has been modified from the one that appeared in one of the 1936 HABS photos which shows a wooden floor at door level. This porch ran the length of the four easterly bays, not extending the full length so as to leave access to the basement.

6. Chimneys: At the east side elevation is a paired, exterior end chimney block with pent, typical of Southern Tidewater architecture of this period. The chimney block is of brick in a common bond pattern, with corbelled tops. The chimney to the front (north) is larger, extending up to serve the fireplace in the second story also, and has weatherings to either side. The one to the rear (south) serves the first story only and therefore the flue stack begins further down, and has a weathering to the outside only. The pent has a four light fixed window (into pent closet). The entire block rests on a slightly extended foundation. The west side has a similar arrangement, balancing the house. The front stack serves fireplaces on both the first and second stories, while the one to the rear serves the basement and first stories. There is no pent joining them. There are no fireplaces/chimneys serving the middle section which was designed for storage. There is a exterior end chimney to the center of the west side elevation of the kitchen section.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The centrally located front (north) entry has a wooden four panel door, plain door surrounds, with a three light transom above. The doorway to the rear (south) elevation is the same except without the transom. There appears to be replaced siding over the doorway, however, suggesting that a transom may once have been here.

There is an entry into the basement located at the west side of the south elevation, down a stair well (there is no entry from inside). It has a vertical board-and-batten door. Both of the telescoping sections have exterior entries at the rear (south) elevation. Both have vertical board doors and a simple narrow board surround.

b. Windows: The first story of the main block is lit by nine over nine sash windows with plain narrow board surrounds and louvered shutters. There are two bays to either side of the doorways to front and rear, one bay at the east side to the front, and no bays to the first story of the west side. The second story, front and rear, is lit by six over six sash dormer windows. At the east side elevation there is a six over six sash window to the front and a narrow, four over four sash window to the rear. In the gable end is a four light fixed window (just left of center). At the west side elevation there is a narrow four light sash window to the front, and a four light fixed window to the center of the gable end. The windows in the middle section are six over six sash with narrow strip surrounds. There is a six light casement window in the gable end. The kitchen section has a six over six sash window at the front elevation and a narrow four over four light sash window to the side of the entry at the rear elevation. In the gable end, there is a four light fixed window to either side of chimney stack.

#### 8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The main block has a gambrel roof which kicks out to cover the porches, front and rear, all under one principal roof. There is a curb in the roof where the two shallow upper slopes meet the lower, dormer slopes. It is covered with wooden shingles. Both the kitchen and storage sections have side gabled roofs, also covered with wooden shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: There is no cornice or eaves in the main block. In the front and rear the roof kicks out to form the porch and at the side elevations there is no overhang, only a plain board outlining the roof. In the middle section, the shallow fascia is V-shaped (no returns). In the kitchen section there is a small, shallow box cornice (without returns).

c. Dormers: There are three, evenly spaced shed dormers at both the front and rear elevations of the main block. The six over six sash windows have a plain, stepped surround with crown molding along the top to the front and sides. The shed roofs, which extend off the curb of the main roof, are covered with wooden shingles.

#### C. Description of Interior:

##### 1. Floor plans:

a. First floor: The floor plan of the main block consists of central hall with double cells to either side (a Georgian plan). The center stairhall runs front to rear with entries at both ends. The stair runs along the east wall. The two front rooms (originally parlors) are accessed from the stairhall with entries directly across from each other. The front, northeast room is currently used as the parlor or living room. In the southeast corner, to the side of the fireplace is the chimney pent closet. A section of the southeast room (in the southeast corner) has been converted into a full bathroom and is accessed from the living room. The remainder of this southeast room is currently being used as a library and is accessed from a doorway behind the stair. The room across from the living room is currently being used as the dining room. There is a wide doorway to the rear, south wall (double doors removed) which adjoins the dining room with the room behind it. This room, presumably the original dining room, is currently being used as the kitchen. Access can also be gained from the stairhall. At the west wall is a doorway into the middle, storage section. Set on a downgrade, it is a few steps down into the storage wing, which enters into a stairhall running east-west. A stair to the second floor runs along the south, outside wall. Along the front is a storage room with built-in cabinets at the east wall. At the foot of the stairs along the rear south wall is an exterior door. At the west end of the stairhall is the doorway into the old kitchen building. This nogged post and beam constructed section consists of one room down with a fireplace along the west wall and a boxed winder stair in the northeast corner. At the rear south wall is an exterior door.

b. Second floor: The second floor follows the same basic plan with a stairhall running front to rear and four bedrooms off the hall. Coming up the stair, it splits at the landing, the east side winds around and up to the attic. The west side continues up to the second floor stairhall. The two east side bedrooms are accessed from a small hall just long enough to accommodate three doorways. On the north, a doorway into the current master bedroom. Across from it to the south is a bathroom and at the east end is a small bedroom. On the west side are two bedroom, each entered from the stairhall. The southwest bedroom has a doorway onto the stairway of the storage section, going up a few steps to the second story room over the storage room, or down into the stairhall of the storage section. The second floor of the kitchen wing is accessible from the old kitchen stair which leads to two small servants rooms (in poor condition, ie. plaster falling off, etc.).

c. Attic: The attic is entered from the main stairway as it winds off at the landing. It has a trapped door over the floor operated by a pulley. It is unfinished but from here the roof construction can be seen in both the main building and looking down into the attic of the storage section (accessible only from here).

d. Basement: The basement is accessible only from the outside stairwell at the southwest corner of the main block. It runs under the first three bays (stairhall to west end of main block) only. It enters into the original kitchen with a cook fireplace along the west wall (hardware, etc. removed). Across from the fireplace at the east wall is a small storage area (with shelving). There is an additional storage area to the north (under the current dining room).

2. Stairways: The main stairway is located in the central stairhall, just south of the elliptical archway that dissects the stairhall in two. It is a two flight, open string, dog-leg stair, which splits into two at the landing. Here, it winds to the east up to the attic and to the west and continues up the second floor stairhall. The balustrade is not original, and appears to be of Victorian vintage. It has a heavy turned newel post. From the flat rounded newel cap runs the plain, more delicate handrail up to the second floor where the open

well looks down onto the stairway. The balustrades follow the pattern of the newel. The stairway in the middle, storage section is a steep (high rise, short run) open string stair void of any ornamentation, including a balustrade. It runs along the rear, south wall, heading east. There is a landing near the top. Ahead and slightly to the north there is a doorway, up a few steps, into the southwest bedroom of the main block. Turning to the west, up a few steps is the doorway into a second story room (storage). There is also a boxed winder stairway in the northeast corner of the kitchen to the servant's quarters above.

3. Flooring: Wyoming has wide board wooden flooring throughout. The flooring in the stairhall runs horizontally to the front of the archway and vertically in the hallway behind the arch to the side of the stair. The flooring in the two telescoping sections is of rough unfinished boards.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls throughout are plaster, with the exception of the nogged timber framed walls in the old kitchen building. There is molded chair rail with a cyma-recta upper edge and bottom bead throughout the main block, as well as wide baseboards with a cyma reversa piece atop it. There is also a narrow cavetto cornice. Dividing the stairhall in two is an ornate Federal period elliptical arch with a keystone. The arch itself is molded, the underneath of the top section of the arch has straight reeding and the inside of the pilasters on which the arch rests are reeded in a herringbone pattern.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The doors in the main block have three tiers of molded panels (six total), with a stepped architrave trim surrounding them. Doors in the wings are vertical board.

b. Windows: The windows in the main block also have stepped architrave trim.

6. Decorative features and trim: Wyoming contains excellent, decorative Federal period mantels. The mantel in the northeast parlor (living room) is flanked by elegant pilasters with convex, fluted panels. Around the hearth opening is a narrow molded strip with reeding. Under the mantel shelf is a sunburst pattern in a raised panel to the center and smaller, vertical sunbursts on

raised panels atop the pilasters to either side. The molded mantel shelf extends above each of these sunburst panels. There is an additional band of reeding between the mantel shelf and the panel of sunbursts. The mantel in the northwest parlor (dining room) is very similar. The differences are that the pilasters have a recessed panel with herringbone reeding and the molded strip around the hearth opening has a reeded dentil-like pattern with a bead around the outside. Simpler styled Federal mantels are found in the southeast (bath) and southwest (kitchen) rooms. The southwest mantel is without pilasters; instead the hearth opening is surrounded by architrave trim. There is a molded shelf with a reeded band beneath it.

7. Mechanical Equipment: The 1936 photographs show the house without the electrical wiring and the meter which currently appears at the side elevation of the kitchen wing. Thus, the house must have been electrified after 1936.

#### D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Wyoming faces north and sits to the side of the private lane which runs off of Thrift Road to its north. The current parcel consists of 31 acres. The general area around the house is flat, but to the rear there is a view of the Piscataway Creek Valley.

2. Historical landscape design: Ancient boxwood form a path (now overgrown) to the front doorway. Also, a small Marbury family cemetery is located to the south of the house in a grove of locust trees. It was originally part of a large tobacco plantation (800+ acres) which has been broken up over the years, being distributed to various family members and otherwise sold off.

3. Outbuildings: None of the remaining outbuildings appear to date from the early years of the structure (with the exception, of course, of the now attached kitchen building). Closest to the house, to the west is a frame, saltbox roof animal pen/chicken coop. Just west of the lane is (north to south) a two bay 20th century garage, a four bay early 20th century garage, a gable roofed barn with a shed addition and a corn crib. Further south past the end of the lane is another gable roofed barn. Further north, is an early 20th century caretakers house.



### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings: The Historic American Buildings Survey made drawings of Wyoming in 1936 (B. Leesnitzer, L. Janke and Henry Moonly, delineators). The drawings include north, south, east and west elevation views, first and second floor plans and detail drawings including windows, stairhall arch, mantel in northwest parlor, chair rail, baseboards and doors. Also of significance, the use of the rooms at that time is given.

B. Early views: The Historic American Buildings Survey also photographed the exterior of Wyoming on May 12, 1936, John O. Brostrup, photographer. Included are views of the north (front) and west side elevation, the north (front) and east elevation, the front and west side taken from the south, and a view of the south (rear) from the southeast. As the 1936 photographs indicate, Wyoming has changed very little from that time. It was in need of repair in 1936, however. The siding was in need of paint and repair. The only visable changes appear to be in the stoops and porches (see Part II. B. 5.).

#### C. Bibliography:

##### 1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Edwards, Mark R. (Maryland Historical Trust)  
National Register of Historic Places Inventory--  
Nomination Form, Wyoming; prepared February 1978.

Federal Direct Tax of 1796 (used microfilm at the  
Hyattsville Public Library).

Prince Georges County Land Records (deeds and equity  
files), as cited in text.

Prince Georges County Register of Wills, as cited  
in text.

##### 2. Secondary and published sources:

Bowie, Effie Gwynn. Across the Years in Prince  
George's County (Richmand, Va.: Garrett & Massie,  
Inc., 1947).

Earle, Swepson. Chesapeake Bay Country (Baltimore:  
Thomsen-Ellis Company, 1934).

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland, 2nd ed. (Baltimore: Bodine & Associates, Inc., 1982; originally published Baltimore: Waverly Press, 1934).

Ibid. Tidewater Maryland, Architecture and Gardens. New York: Bonanza Books, 1954.

Herman, Bernard L. Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware 1700-1900. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987.

Van Horn, R. Lee. Out of the Past

Wilfong, James, Jr. "Wyoming of the Marbury's," News Leader, November 19, 1954.

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of Wyoming was undertaken as part of a cooperative project between the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission on behalf of the Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) to document select sites throughout the county. A memorandum of agreement was signed in August of 1988 and the project, to span one year, began in January of 1989. Gail Rothrock, director and Susan G. Pearl, research historian (HPC) mad the selection of sites. They also provided access to their historical research and information on file with the HPC, as well as their extensive knowledge of county history. The large format photography was undertaken by HABS photographer, Jack E. Boucher. The historical reports were prepared by HABS historian, Catherine C. Lavoie who also accompanied the photographer into the field for on site investigation.